

The Oxford Democrat

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MISCELLANY.

ADVENTURE IN PARIS.

It was during the first months of my residence in Paris, in the days of Charles X., and nearly five-and-thirty years ago. I had been to take a farewell dinner, and a temperate glass or two of Medoc, with a fellow townsman and neighbor of mine, who was on the point of returning to the paternal roof in Somersetshire. He had been studying medicine and the elements of practical chemistry for the last year, under the watchful eye of his uncle, a pharmacist in the Place Vendôme, and it was there, in a small sky-lighted back room behind the shop, which fronted Napoleon's Triumphal Column, that we had our modest symposium. I was loth to part with him, he had been so true a friend; he it was who crammed me with colloquial French—the popular idioms of the Parisian highways; who made me acquainted with all the ins and outs, the by-ways and the short cuts of old Lutetia, and taught me how to solve the difficult problem of cutting my coat according to my cloth, which, in those days, was unfortunately very scant indeed.

It is not much to be wondered at that I forgot the lapse of time, and that, when at length I screwed myself up to the pitch of saying the last adieu, and had torn myself away, it should be verging towards the small hours of the morning. In truth, it was on the point of striking one when I left the house, and before I had well got clear of the broad "Place," the hour had struck. At any other time I should not have cared a straw about this, but have walked on quietly to my lodgings in the Rue Richelieu; but now I knew that would be of no use. That old concentrated essence of verjuice, Ganache, the porter, to save himself a little trouble, had detained my letters of a morning till I came down, instead of sending them by the garcon to my room, on the fourth floor, and I had quarrelled with him in consequence, and given notice to quit at the end of my month. Since our quarrel he had used me savagely, and I knew he was no more likely to let me in after one o'clock than he was to pay my tailor's bill.

This reflection brought me to a standstill. What should I do? Where should I go? To increase my chagrin it began to rain in a rather sharp shower. Instinctively I faced about, ran across the Place, and got under shelter of the piazzas in the Rue de Castiglione, just in time to save myself from a drenching torrent which burst on the streets like a waterspout. I was walking up and down in the dark, taking counsel of myself, until the storm should cease, when I stumbled and tripped over somebody lying crumpled up at the foot of a pillar.

"Is that you, Janin?" said a rather whining voice, which seemed to proceed from some one in the act of waking from sleep.

"No," said I, "it isn't Janin; who are you, and why are you lying here at this time of night?"

"Un pauvre aveugle!" said he; "I am waiting for my comrade, who is gone to the spectacle, and while he is getting his fill of it, I take my pastime on the cold stones."

I thought it but a grim sort of joke, and told him I should think better of Janin if he were more considerate for his friend.

The poor blind wretch did not agree with me, and, to my surprise, began vindicating the character of Janin.

"You see, M'sieu," he said, "I am blind, Janin has good eyesight, and why should he not enjoy it? he may as well be blind as I, if he is to see nothing. One should not be selfish although one is unfortunate."

While he was speaking, and I was inwardly admiring his simple magnanimity, Janin came up at a quick pace, and chanting a lively ditty.

"What, my old philosopher! so you have company," he said; "I am afraid I must disturb your conference."

"Make no apology for that, I pray," said I; "but if you can direct me to a lodging, I shall feel obliged."

"You are English," said Janin; "there is an English house in the Rue de l'Odéon, which is always open till two; if you make for the Pont Neuf at once, and step out, you will be there in good time."

"Good night, then, my lad!"—and away I trudged at a round pace for the Pont Neuf—crossed it in a pelting shower, and made the best of my way to the Rue de l'Odéon. I accounted myself fortunate in reaching the house a few minutes before the hour for closing the door, but found that I had not so much cause for congratulation as I had imagined, as the place was full, and the only accommodation the landlady could offer me was a small trundle-bed in a two-bedded room, already bespoken for the night by a previous comer.

Being wet through by the rain, and feeling that I should not mend matters by feeling further, I was fain to make a virtue of necessity, and accept the trundle-bed.

Moreover, wishing to get out of my damp garments as quickly as possible, I asked for my candle, and was forthwith shown to the dormitory, which I found was up four flights of stairs. I lost no time in getting between the sheets, but had no intention of going to sleep until I knew at least what sort of a subject was to be the companion of my slumbers. So I took a book from my pocket, and, placing my candle on a chair by the bedside, began to read, resolved to keep my light burning and myself awake until the sound of footsteps on the stairs should apprise me of the approach of the stranger. After the lapse of about half an hour, the sounds I was listening for approached, and then, extinguishing the light, I lay back, half-closed my eyes, and affected to sleep.

The figure that now entered the room was not at all a fascinating one, to my view at least. He was a man of about five-and-thirty, jauntily garbed in one of the pea-green, high-collared surtouts current among the fast men who affected the Luxembourg quarter of the Paris of that day, but which, sort out, like the rest of his garments, seemed to have run all too suddenly to seed. There was something boozey and vicious in the expression of his face, which, spite of a fierce-looking moustache, gave one the idea of meanness and servility, coupled with a reckless kind of bravado, which smacked rather of swagger than of daring, and in every feature there was the impress of debauchery and intemperance. He uttered a brief, common-place greeting as he entered the room, but finding that I took no notice of it, probably concluded that I was asleep, and so said no more.

In less than five minutes he had bundled himself into bed and had put out the light; and after a few minutes more began to give audible tokens of the soundness of his slumbers. Though I had formed the worst opinion of my companion, I did not feel the slightest alarm. He evidently had no hostile purpose; he had no weapon of any kind, not even a stick, and I felt assured that in a personal encounter I could easily master him. Still, there was something in his wandering eye, which never rested for a moment on a single spot, that I did not like, and I felt a little annoyed with myself that I had not placed my garments nearer my hand, instead of spreading them on chairs in the middle of the room, in order to get them dry. These thoughts, however, were but momentary, and in a very brief space I had forgotten everything in a quiet slumber.

I suppose I may have slept about two hours, and the dawn was just breaking, when I awoke by a slight noise like something falling on the tiled floor of the apartment. Luckily, I did not start or make the least movement, but, half-opening my eyes, in the full consciousness of the situation, I saw that my companion was in the act of getting out of bed. His movements were so slow and cautious, and noiselessly made, that they roused my suspicion, and I watched him narrowly through my seemingly closed lids. With the stealthiness of a prowling cat, he got upon his feet, and, with his eyes fixed upon me, advanced slowly to the foot of the bed. His object plainly was to be sure that I slept; and I took care to betray no signs of wakefulness that might offend him. After a statue-like watch of a few moments, he seemed to have assured himself of my slumbers, and, turning softly round, thrust his hand into one of the pockets of my pantaloons, and, withdrawing the clasp, retreated to his bed, drawing the clasp with him. Here he lay motionless for several minutes, watching me attentively the while. At length he raised himself, and drawing a canvas bag from beneath his pillow, deposited it, and lay down, as if to compose himself to sleep.

My blood was boiling in my veins at the fellow's impudent robbery, and I felt half inclined to rise and pummel him as he lay, and recover my property. There was no occasion, however, for any hurry, and, reflecting that second thoughts are sometimes best, I lay still, endeavoring to form some plan for doing myself justice, if it might be without a scene of violence, which might be attended with unpleasant consequences, but fully determined to do battle for my own, if no other alternative presented itself. The contents of the pocket which the fellow had rifled amounted to about three pounds English, all in five-franc pieces, which I had received from my friend of the night before, in final discharge of an accommodation account between us. This was no great sum, to be sure, but it was more than I could then afford to lose; and indeed, the idea of resigning it without a struggle was the last I should have thought of entertaining.

While puzzling my brains for some practicable expedient, which, however, did not present itself, I could not help admiring the calm placidity of the countenance of the villain who had robbed me, who, from his easy expression, seemed to be enjoying

the consciousness of some good action; but in this I was much deceived. The rascal was no more asleep than I was. If my anxiety and indignation were perplexing me, his apprehensions were at the same moment troubling him; and just as I was abandoning all hope of concocting a plan for the recovery of my money without fighting for it, a movement on his part put me in possession of one which had at least the promise of success.

I saw him open his eyes suddenly, and fix them full on me; then rising, he withdrew the canvas bag once more from beneath his pillow, and stepped out of bed with it in his hand. There stood upon the window-sill a withered geranium in a glazed earthenware pot—the plant was a mere stick, which had dried up and died for want of water. To my amazement the thief lifted the plant out of the pot by the stem, raising the earth in which it had grown, and which was all waited together by the roots, along with it; he then deposited the bag in the bottom of the pot, and, replacing the plant, got quietly into bed once more.

I saw at once that this move placed the result of the game very much in my own power, and I soon made up my mind how to act. I do not suppose that either of us went to sleep again; and I have often thought since, what a curious story we might have presented to any connoisseur of our relative predicaments during the following two hours or so. I knew, of course, that my light-fingered friend would not think of rising till I was up and gone; having placed his booty where he might reasonably deem it beyond the possibility of discovery, he was doubtless prepared to outface any suspicion or accusation that might be made against him, and therefore he would lie there until he had the field to himself.

Accordingly, about seven o'clock, I got up, deliberately washed and dressed, and, having finished my toilet, was almost ready to start, being well aware all the while that the fellow, who was feigning sleep, had his eyes upon me, and was watching for the moment when I should discover my loss. Of course I did not discover it; but when I had drawn on my boots, and was ready to go, I became suddenly aware that the atmosphere of the room was insufferably close, and began to puff and blow, and ejaculate interjectional complaints of the want of air; at the next moment I ran to the window, to throw it wide on one hand, and leaning forward as if to catch the morning breeze, awkwardly swept off the flower pot down into the little court seventy feet below.

In an instant the seeming sleeper was standing in his shirt on the middle of the floor, and demanding with an angry oath what I had done.

"Nothing," said I, "beyond breaking a flower-pot—the plant was withered and good for nothing. Excuse my awkwardness; I will indemnify the landlady. Good morning."

My nonchalance deceived the scoundrel, and he stood aside to let me pass, looking rather black, however, as I walked out. There seemed to be no one astir in the house save the garcon, who was roasting coffee at the open front door, and I was only made aware of him by the agreeable fumes which assailed my nostrils, as I sped like a gray-hound down the stairs. In half a minute I was in the little back court, where lay the smashed remains of the pot and the withered flower. Feeling morally certain that the shock head and scowling visage of the thief were contriving from the window above, I drew the canvas bag from the crumpled dry mould, and held it up to his gaze. There he was, sure enough, growling and grinding his teeth with rage and mortification.

"Why don't you cry 'Stop thief!'" I howled out to him. "Did you think to catch the Englishman asleep? Au revoir, Coquin!"

I waited no reply, but, making for the street, jumped into the first fiacre that came in view, and in half an hour had alighted at my own lodging. As I was mounting to my apartment, an *quadrille*, I met on the stairs my friend and chum Ollendorf, who was sallying forth to meet his morning pupils.

"Halloo!" said he, "you've been out all night?"

"Yes," said I, "and I've had an adventure!"

"Good! let me hear all about it."

I told him how I had passed the night, and all that had happened.

"Capital!" he cried; "and have you examined the thief's bag?"

"No, I have not done that yet; but of course it contains nothing but what is my own."

"Do not be too sure of that. Come, we will examine it together."

He followed me into my room, and I luggered forth the bag, feeling confident that the fertile imagination of my philosophical friend had misled him, as it was apt to do. To my astonishment there were in the bag,

in addition to the money rifled from my pocket, a gold Napoleon, a five-franc piece, and a pair of enormously large circular earrings of alloyed gold, such as one often sees in the crowds of the provincial emigrants who crowd the wharves, the markets, and warehouses of Paris.

"There!" said my friend, "you see that the rascal had more strings to his bow than you gave him credit for. If you had made an uproar and a charge of theft, he could have retorted the charge upon you—would have shown his own empty pockets, and might have stood as good a chance of criminating him. However, you may forgive him, since he has paid you for the trouble of defeating his purpose; and really, I think he has treated you handsomely."

"Against his will; but, seriously, what ought I to do? Had I not better put the affair into the hands of a police?"

"Do you know the rule in such cases here? If not, I must tell you that if you put the thief's money into the hands of the police, you will also be compelled to hand over the whole contents of the bag; and how much of it you will get back, and when you will get it, you must be cleverer than I am if you can guess."

I finally decided not to trouble the police with the business; but as I could not have made use of the scoundrel's money, any more than I could have worn the huge earrings, I wrapped both up in paper together, and placed them in my pocket-book until time and circumstances should present some fit and proper mode of disposing of them.

It was about a year after the above adventure, and when the details of it had almost faded from my memory, that I was invited by a friend from England to accompany him on a visit to one of the Parisian prisons—if I recollect right it was the New Bicêtre, which, after a deal of solicitation and trouble he had obtained permission to inspect. While we were wandering through the workshops, in which the prisoners labor together in silence for so many hours a day, as my friend was committing his notes to paper, I amused myself by scanning the demoralized physiognomies around me, little suspecting that I was destined to find an acquaintance among them. Close to my elbow there stood a man at a bench, bending over his work, which was that of carving sabots from unshapely blocks of willow wood. I was admiring the rapidity and boldness of his execution, when he suddenly lifted his head and exposed to view the face, which I had formerly studied with such deliberation, of the thief of the Rue de l'Odéon. I knew him at once, and saw that the recognition was mutual, for he lowered his head again instantly, and plainly sought to elude my gaze. I could not, of course, speak to him then, without contravening the rules of the prison; but on imparting my wish to do so to the guide who had us in charge, he promised to give me the opportunity I sought, when we had finished our survey. He was as good as his word, and before leaving the prison I was conducted to the delinquent in his own cell, whither he had been remanded that I might see him. The poor wretch, who, it was clear, imagined that I was going to lodge a fresh charge against him, seemed struck with a mortal pallor as I entered.

"Do not be alarmed," I said; "I have no complaint to make against you; but I have been wishing to meet you, and to make a restoration of property which may perhaps be of use to you." I unfolded my pocket-book and took out the little packet containing the Napoleon, the five-franc piece, and the earrings. "These, I think, belong to you—is it not so?"

He bowed assent, but did not speak.

"Take them," I said, "and take better care of them than you did when you had them last."

He glanced at the attendant, as if to intimate that the man's presence prevented his saying more, and merely replied, with impressive earnestness, "M'sieu, you are a man of honor!"

I wished I could return the compliment.

In a Lecture on "Manners" by Emerson he says: "It is the great event of life to find, and know, and love a superior person; to find a character that prefigures heaven and the saints on earth. Such a one is left alone, as the gods are. In all the superior persons I have met, I notice directness, simplicity, truth spoken more truly, as if everything like obstruction and malformation had been trained away. What have they to conceal? what have they to exhibit? Between simple and noble persons there is always a perfect understanding. They recognize at sight, and meet on a better ground than the talents or skill they chance to possess, namely, on their sincerity."

The London Times is waking up. It declares that the Shenandoah is pursuing an unjustifiable course; and urges that British ships should help destroy her. The Times would now like to have the U. S. pay its \$750,000 in the Confederate cotton loan.

SINGULAR MONOMANIA.

The Newport, R. I., correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, relates the following: "A singular instance of monomania, that has resulted in the death of a respectable citizen of a neighboring town, has just come to light. Through some strange aberration of mind the unfortunate man fell to eating stones and swallowing sticks of wood, instead of the wholesome food which was at his service. When these were too large to be taken conveniently, he forced them down his throat with a stick kept for the purpose. In attempting to do this on one occasion he pierced his neck, making a frightful orifice in the external surface, which resulted in his death. A post mortem examination showed the astonishing fact that his stomach and intestines contained one stone 1-2 inches long, weighing nearly two ounces, another of irregular shape 1-2 inches in diameter, another an inch in diameter, a corn cob 1-2 inches in length, a piece of wood four inches long and half an inch square, another 2-1-2 inches long, and nearly three fourths of an inch square, and various other articles of the same character. This state of things had not seemed to affect the general health of the monomaniac, who, but for his eagerness to perform still more wonderful feats in this line, might have been yet among the living. It was certainly a remarkable case of physical endurance, as well as a curious freak of a disordered mind."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ON AMNESTY AND SUFFRAGE.

A letter from President Lincoln to George Wadsworth has just been published. Mr. Lincoln says: "You desire to know, in the event of our complete success in the field, the same being followed by a loyal and cheerful submission on the part of the South, if universal amnesty should not be accompanied with universal suffrage. Now, since you know my private inclinations as to what terms should be granted to the South in the contingency mentioned, I will here add, if our success should thus be realized followed by such desired results, I can see, if universal amnesty is granted, how under the circumstances I can avoid exacting in return universal suffrage, or at least suffrage on the basis of intelligence and military service."

"How to better the condition of the colored race has attracted my services and careful attention. Thence I think I am clear and decided as to what course I shall pursue in the premises, regarding it a religious duty, as the Nation's guardian of these people who have so heroically vindicated their manhood on the battle-field."

"When in assisting to save the life of the Republic, they have demonstrated in blood their right to the ballot, which is but the human protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended."

AN AUTHENTIC ANECDOTE.

Talleyrand was once in the company of Madame de Stael and another eminent French lady, whose name we do not remember.

"You say charming things of both of us," said Madame de Stael to him; "which of us do you like best?"

The witty statesman affably replied that he was delighted with both.

"Ah, but you prefer one of us," continued Madame de Stael; "suppose we were both drowsing in the Seine to-night, which of us would you help first?"

"I would extend my right hand to Madame de Stael, and my left to Madame yonder."

"Yes, but suppose only one of us could be saved, which would you attempt to rescue?"

Talleyrand's diplomacy was pushed to its severest test, but, not one whit discomfited he turned to Madame de Stael, and replied: "Madam, you who know so many things, doubtless know how to swim."

In a cemetery in Sharon, Conn., is a family lot in which are some graves arranged in a circle. Six stones commemorate six deceased wives of D—S—, while the seventh and more stately slab bears the simple but affecting inscription, "Our Husband."

There is a contest going on out West between the three lined beetle, which is consuming the potato leaf, and the lady bug, which is destroying the egg of the beetle. The fate of the crop depends upon which eats the fastest.

A woman in Ayr, Scotland, found in the centre of a potato a gold wedding ring, which the ambitious tuber must have included in the process of growth.

Stephen Blanchard, of Missouri, has sent to the New York Farmers' Club a bunch of hazle-buts which grew upon a wild grape vine. The result, it is said, is not new. Grape vines running upon hazel bushes are sometimes affected by a sort of hybridization of the fruit, which may be called either diseased grapes or diseased hazle-buts.

Many blame the wife for their own thriftless life.

PARIS, MAINE, OCT. 6, 1865.

VOTE OF OXFORD COUNTY.

Compiled from official returns.

	1865	1864
	(Total)	(Total)
Albany,	82	68
Andover,	88	98
Bethel,	248	265
Brownfield,	109	106
Buckfield,	169	150
Byron,	33	32
Canton,	121	131
Denmark,	87	91
Dixfield,	104	103
Fryeburg,	178	183
Gilead,	39	41
Grafton,	8	16
Greenwood,	89	95
Hanover,	27	27
Hartford,	134	152
Hebron,	121	139
Hiram,	159	171
Lovell,	146	151
Mason,	18	19
Mexico,	59	54
Newry,	45	55
Norway,	229	240
Oxford,	164	171
Paris,	352	411
Peru,	158	138
Porter,	131	134
Roxbury,	17	19
Rumford,	209	208
Stow,	44	45
Stoneham,	49	52
Sumner,	149	132
Sweden,	88	94
Upton,	20	15
Waterford,	124	136
Woodstock,	132	154
And No Surp.	00	00
Franklin Pl.,	8	19
Hamlin's Gt.,	8	7
Lincoln Pl.,	7	8
Milton Pl.,	25	31
Riley Plantation,	3	1
	3962	4114
	2472	3270

Congressional Elections in the Rebel States.

The Congressional canvass now going on in Virginia and some of the other rebel States, is a hard contest upon President Johnson's notions of reconstruction. Nearly all the candidates are men who were original secessionists, and many of them instead of being penitent for their treason, boast of it openly and upon the stump, as though it were a virtue entitling them to special favor at the hands of the people. This is a kind of audacity we should not expect, except among the rebels. Doubtless many of this class will be elected, who will at the opening of Congress present themselves at the door of the House of Representatives and demand admittance. In the first place they will be ineligible, for the reason that the law of Congress provides that a person before taking his seat in either House, must take the test oath, that they have in no way aided the rebellion, &c. This will exclude them without going another step to inquire into the legality of their election. But if there were no such test oath, no man who willfully and voluntarily engaged in the rebellion should ever be permitted to take his seat in Congress. It was traitors in Congress who precipitated this rebellion upon us, who fanned the embers of civil war into a flame, and plunged the country into blood. To allow any of that class of men ever to come back is treason of itself, an insult to the country, and an endorsement of secession and rebellion. Upon this important point we trust Congress will stand firm and decided. Even parleying with secessionists upon this question is an insult to the government. It is not a matter open to argument, it is not a debatable question. Undoubtedly more or less of these men will present themselves, with certificates of election with the same audacity and impudence, that they demand the President to grant them a pardon. But they deserve no favor at the hands of a government they have labored so hard to destroy, they are more fit subjects for the penitentiary than for the halls of Congress. They have forfeited all their political rights by committing one of the worst crimes on record,—and the least punishment they should receive, is a complete disfranchisement.

We print this week, the vote of this County, compiled from official returns. The majority last year was 874; this year it is 1480. The vote falls off about 14 per cent., and the Union majority is increased by about 75 per cent. We also have an unbroken Union delegation in the Legislature. We assure our copperhead readers that in publishing this result we don't mean to crowd the mourners; but simply perform our duty as a local journalist.

Cacoethes scribendi is a disease that produces singular results. One of these, that passes our comprehension, is the writing for a newspaper and reading the articles in a borrowed copy. We never publish such a communication without imagining how the author will look as he goes to his neighbors, "just to see his last paper for a few minutes."

JUDGE WHITMAN. The Press says Hon. Ezekiel Whitman of East Bridgewater, Mass., is making his annual visit to Portland. Judge Whitman is 89 years and seven months old, and yet appears hale and hearty—his countenance wearing that calm and benign expression which has always characterized it. May he live to see the centennial anniversary of his birthday, and, as at present, in the full enjoyment of health and all his mental faculties.

The Democrat will have but 15 members out of the 151 in the next Legislature.

Cattle Show.

The twenty-third exhibition of the Oxford County Agricultural Society, will be held week after next,—on the 17th, 18th and 19th inst. We observe that in all Counties where exhibitions have been held, they have been very successful. In Lewiston, double the number of entries have been made than there were last year. There is but one thing needful to make the Oxford County exhibition equally large. Members should bear in mind that the officers are chosen simply to give direction to their efforts. In a travelling exhibition we pay the fee, and expect an entertainment to be provided. In this case the character of the exhibition depends entirely upon the interest each individual takes in contributing. The officers trust that there may be a more hearty enthusiasm manifested in some departments than has been seen in some seasons. We hear in several quarters of fine articles in preparation. Our local manufacturers cannot be advertised so advantageously, at so low a rate in any other way, making this a direct appeal to their self-interest. We append the programme, for the benefit of such as may not see the posters.

FIRST DAY. In the forenoon, receiving, entering and arranging Stock, and articles for exhibition. All persons are required to observe this, and have whatever they propose to exhibit on the ground before 12 M. At 2 o'clock, P. M. Trotting Match for Colts not exceeding 3 years old.

SECOND DAY. At 8 1-2 o'clock, A. M., Plowing Match. At 2 o'clock, P. M., Drawing Match. At 4 o'clock, Annual Meeting of the Society.

THIRD DAY. At 9 o'clock, A. M., trotting Match, for the best trotting horse that has been raised and always owned within the limits of the State. At 10 1-2 o'clock, Trotting Match, for the best trotting horse owned in the State. All horses that have taken the first premium at the State Fair will be excluded from competition.

At 2 o'clock, P. M., Awarding Committee will report.

No animal will be entitled to a premium unless he is on the ground before 9 o'clock, A. M. on Wednesday, the second day.

No entry for trotting horses will be received after 2 o'clock, P. M. of Wednesday, the second day.

Hay will be furnished to stock from Monday, P. M., till the close of the show.

To Manufacturers. The Society has a large building in which to exhibit manufactures, and protect them from damage. Manufacturers from all parts of the country are invited to furnish articles for exhibition. It will furnish the best opportunity to advertise their productions.

PORTLAND HORTICULTURAL FAIR. The Fair of the Portland Horticultural Society last week, was a very pleasing exhibition. It is evidently not an affair for the million, the exhibitors being nearly all men of wealth, whose grounds are kept with elaborate care, by professional gardeners, while the price of admission, half a dollar, is too large for the popular purse. Nevertheless, the exhibition was a splendid one. As perhaps was to be expected, there were not many apples; but there was no lack of pears, of many and rare varieties, and specimens hard to excel. Grapes were exhibited in great profusion, embracing all the varieties that can be cultivated in this latitude, either in gardens, cold frames or hot-houses. Some of the specimens were very rich. T. C. Hersey exhibited a large quantity of the Delaware, that were ripened perfectly. This gentleman seemed to enter into the matter with enthusiasm. He had pears, peaches, squashes, one of which weighed 113 pounds, sweet potatoes, and in fact the articles bearing his name would make a respectable yield for a good sized city garden. Geo. R. Davis, exhibited some very fine specimens of Dr. Grant's new seedling grapes, the Israella and Iona, which are said to excel anything yet introduced into this State, in quality and early ripening. The display of flowering plants and cut flowers was magnificent. These embraced many new and rare, with many standard plants, arranged in good taste. There was almost an endless quantity of cut flowers, from private gardens and conservatories as well as from the professional florists. The exhibition was one of which the people might well feel proud.

PEACHES. Mr. J. M. Gibson, the present owner of the Goodenow place, by means of skillful pruning, mulching and feeding, has succeeded this year, in raising quite a number of peaches from a tree on his premises. One of these measured 8 1-2 inches in circumference. The flavor is quite equal to most of those brought from points South, and superior to any that have been brought to this section. He has our thanks for a generous quantity of the fruit.

The American Agriculturist offers to all new subscribers, the rest of the numbers for this year, free of cost. That is, a subscription commencing now will end with December, 1866, giving 14 numbers for \$1.25. Farmers cannot make a better investment.

H. N. Merrill, Esq., of Norway, has put in thirty acres of winter rye, on the land below South Paris, where the timber was taken off last winter.

E. F. Beal, Esq., realized 140 bushels of splendid grain from his field, just below the station.

The beach-nut crop will be very large this year. After a severe frost to open the burs, they can be obtained in any quantity, in almost any wood lot.

CONFERENCE. The semi-annual meeting of the Oxford Conference of Congregational churches, will be held at So. Paris, on the 24th and 25th days of October.

COMPLIMENTARY. The New Era, Dartington, S. C., took occasion, on the retiring of Brig-Gen. Beal, from the command of that Department, to publish a lengthy biographical notice of the General. The article need not be published at home, where he is so well known, but we give place to the following well-timed closing paragraph:

"As Commander of the Eastern District of South Carolina, Gen. Beal has shown an executive ability, a desire to meet the wants, necessities and peculiar requirements of all concerned, which should command the acknowledgements of citizens, freedmen, all. No one could have taken a deeper interest in studying the welfare of the District, or understanding the manner of applying all needed restraints, remedies and rules, in his eminently successful government. The same integrity of character which made him the patriot, compelled him to be the justifier of such instructions as he received, and to exact an equitable agreement between planters and freedmen, unswerving compliance with every demand or proclamation of the Executive of the Nation."

"He understood his duty and dared to do it, as the excellent working of his late department will show, and those who remember him in his official capacities, relations, will ever be gratified to know of his future honor as they have been mindful of his past success."

Since the article above was written, Gen. Beal has resumed command of the Department.

THE BETHEL TOWN FAIR comes off next week. We have never seen a community more thoroughly determined to have a show that will beat anything else, and they always do the thing up in style. This year they have a two days meeting, the exercises of which are given in another column. An address will be delivered by W. P. Young, A. B. The Pig Race is to be repeated, and will be productive of fun as usual. Let everybody who wants a rich time be present.

SURVIVE. We learn that on Monday, week, Miss T. Jane Grover, daughter of Dea. L. Grover of West Bethel, committed suicide, by hanging herself in the attic of her father's house. She had been out of health, and shown signs of insanity for some time previous.

ACCIDENT. Mr. S. P. Maxim, met with a severe accident on Tuesday. He was drawing a large stone from his bed, with his own, having first loosened it with a lever, on which it rested. As the stone came out it swung round in such a way as to throw the lever forcibly in the opposite direction, hitting him a blow on his head, and breaking the jaw near the socket. The jaw was set and he is doing as well as could be expected of a man in such a fix.

SANITARY COM. CLAIM AGENCY. We are informed that Darius Forbes has resigned his position of Chief Agent, at Washington, of this Agency. He is succeeded by Mr. Wm. F. Bascom, who has been connected with the Agency, and is familiar with its work. This Commission presented 8000 claims during the month of August, doing all the business without charge to parties.

We are informed that REV. MR. HEATH of Lewiston, who filled the desk of the Congregational church at So. Paris so acceptably last Sabbath, and occasionally previous to that time, will preach at that place next Sunday.

Somebody has given the Lewiston Journal a big potato; and is to bring a pig to eat it, and then let the editor eat the pig. A simpler and more agreeable thing to us would be to take the potato, baked in sections, and let the pig go to the dogs, who will eat most anything.

Domestic goods experienced a fall in New York last week. Bleached goods went down 8 to 10 cents, and prints 3 to 4 cents. Imported goods remained firm, and were in good demand.

Butter has fallen in price somewhat, in Portland, within a few days. Several carloads have gone over the road from Vermont. Speculators have caused the farmers to hold back their stocks till they have made their pile, so that of late it has been scarcely possible to buy butter.

FATAL ACCIDENT. We learn from the Pioneer that Simeon O. Reynolds, of Eaton Grant, was thrown from his carriage as he was returning from election on the 11th, and so badly injured that he died during the night. He was alone when the accident occurred. A deep wound upon his head made by the fall was no doubt the cause of his death. He was 56 years of age.

[Aroostook Pioneer.]

The Portland Star says that the Portland Steam Packet Co. have just purchased the steamer John Brooks, built in 1860 for the Sound route, and will put her on the route between Portland and Boston.

NORMAL SCHOOL. The number of students at the State Normal School is 113. As we predicted, Oxford County has about doubled her number of scholars this term.

Hebron Academy has the unprecedented number of 140 students in attendance this term. Some of the recitations are made in the church to accommodate the classes.

The Aroostook Times records the death of James Houlton, at the ripe age of 81 years. Mr. Houlton cut the first tree, and made the first clearing in what is now the town of Houlton, and was identified with all the early interests of the town.

THE PUBLIC DEBT. The following is a recapitulation of the public debt as it appears from the books of the Treasury, returns and requisitions in the Department on the 30th of September last:

Debt bearing interest in coin, \$1,116,658,192.80; interest, \$65,001,570.50; debt bearing interest in lawful currency, \$12,600,912.344; interest, \$72,527,645.75; debt on which interest has ceased, \$138,932,000; total debt bearing no interest, \$365,891,033.84; total amount outstanding, \$2,744,947,726.17; total interest, \$137,529,216.25; legal tender notes in circulation, and one and two five per cent. notes, \$32,954,150; United States notes old issues, \$39,007,000; United States notes, new issues, \$427,728,498; compound interest notes, act of March 3d, 1863, \$15,000,000; compound interest notes, act of June 30th, 1864, \$292,912,141; total, \$678,126,940.

As compared with the statement for August there is a reduction of the public debt of nearly \$2,742,000, and of interest of \$500,000, and also a reduction of \$6,012,000 legal tender notes in circulation; amount in the Treasury in coin is \$32,740,788.75; in currency, \$56,246,441.13; total, \$88,987,229.86, showing a decrease of nearly \$12,700,000 in coin compared with the August statement, and an increase of \$15,454,157 in currency. The amount of fractional currency is \$26,487,751, an increase of \$143,000. There has been an increase of the June 30th, 1864, 5-20 bonds of \$8,211,000, and of July 11th, 1862, six per cent. temporary loan of \$8,000,000, and of March 1st, 1862, certificates of indebtedness, a reduction of over \$22,000,000.

PORTLAND PRICES CURRENT. The Portland Price-Current of the 30th says prices of the leading articles of groceries have ruled very firm, with a steady active demand. Breadstuffs have sold at high prices. The following are the wholesale quotations: Apples, \$4.50 a 5.50; beans, white, \$2.50; a 3; butter, store, 28 a 31c lb; cheese, 15 a 18c; candles, mould, 20c; coffee, Java, 42 a 44c, Rio, 32 a 35c; fish firm; flour has advanced 50c a \$1.00 per bbl; corn \$1.05 a \$1.08; hay, pressed, \$12 a 14; loose, \$9 a 14 per ton; leather, hemlock sole 33 a 40c per lb.; molasses, clayed, 50 a 55c, Muscovado 60 a 65c; kerosene oil has advanced 5c; salt turks Island \$4 a 4.50; tea choice Oolong 90c a \$1.05, common do 80 a 90c.

AMERICAN BANK. The Receivers appointed to wind up the affairs of this bank give notice that six months from the 12th day of September are allowed for creditors to file their claims. They meet at the office of H. K. Baker, Halliwell, each Saturday in October, November and December, and the first Saturday in January, February and March to receive and examine claims of bill-holders and others. The Receivers are H. K. Baker, Simon Page and E. Rowell.

ANOTHER GAIN. In the Gray and New Gloucester District, in which there was a tie, in the election of Representative on the annual election day, a new trial was had on Monday. The result was the choice of John A. Libby of Gray, Union, by 49 majority. Cumberland County will stand 16 Union, and 2 Copperhead, in the next Legislature.

GOING UP. Just as publishers imagined they could see a little light in the future that would justify the giving of more matter for the money to their customers, paper has taken another start up. It is now with in three cents of the highest price we have ever paid.

Maj.-Gen. Banks has returned to Massachusetts, and addressed the citizens of Lawrence this week. It is rumored that he will be a candidate for Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Good.

A BIG THING. The Phrenological Journal says that some European Perlim is organizing a mammoth excursion from Europe to this country. He will charter a steamship and bring over a thousand John Bulls and show them all the sights from Maine to Texas, and give them a chance to see how big a fellow Brother Jonathan really is.

A paragraph has found its way into the fourth page of this paper, to the effect that hard soap will keep out rats and mice. We find it so hard to keep our hard soap out of the rats and mice when they can get at it, that we do not present that accidental bit of advice with confidence.

* Edwin B. Houghton, box 2003, Portland, Me., will publish a full history of the 17th regiment, making a volume of 300 to 400 pages, provided enough subscriptions, at \$2.00 per copy, are obtained to pay for printing. Those interested will address him as above.

A GOOD STRIKE. Lewis B. Smith, Esq., Deputy Collector in Portland, has been awarded about \$1000, as his share, of profit, arising from the seizure and confiscation of a lot of cigars that the owners were endeavoring to smuggle into this country.

Geo. Thordike's "Old Oaken Bucket," has dropped to the bottom of the well. It is doubtful whether he finds a grapple that will bring it up again.

Rev. Henry D. Moore has accepted the invitation of the Plymouth St. Congregational Society, Pittsburg, Pa., to become pastor of that church.

ABOUT SAFES. In the great fire in Augusta, the Bangor Whig says every safe lost contents. In the brick buildings, where the safes lay 24 to 36 hours in masses of red hot brick, nearly all had their contents destroyed. One Tilton & McFarland double safe stood this test; and a Willer safe would have done so but for premature opening. The contents burst into a flame the moment the door was thrown open. All the safes set in brick vaults came out all right, and it was proved that a brick vault, constructed with a dead air space was a complete protection, though of course a brick safe is small protection against robbers. Probably there are few buildings in this country that would make a fire hot enough to destroy any first-class safe of modern make.

ACCIDENT AT YARMOUTH. Grover Crockett of Norway fell from a bridge some thirty feet, striking on some timbers below, and injuring him severely. He had the wisdom some two weeks since, to take an accident policy in the Travelers' Insurance Co., of Freehold Howe, Norway, who is the agent for Oxford County, so that he will draw five dollars per week while he is disabled; and should the accident prove fatal, his family will receive one thousand dollars. He receives all this benefit by the payment of only six dollars a year.

BETTER. It is a mistake in those farmers who are holding their butter for higher prices to carry the point so far as to compel our grocers to send to Vermont or Massachusetts for butter. They are doing this at a profit. Without any visible reason, butter has been higher at Waterville than elsewhere during most of the season. Some good lots of butter were sold for twenty-five cents last year, after fifty cents had been offered and declined. Is there not danger that the same thing may be done again. [Waterville Mail.]

DEMOCRATS IN REPUBLICAN UNIFORM. The New York Tribune has the following capital bit at the attempt of the New York Democrats to get into office by dressing up their candidates and speakers in Republican clothes:

When Col. Mosby was about to surprise a Union camp he generally dressed a few of his rebels in Union uniform and sent them ahead with instructions to pass the picket with loyal countenances. The Democratic leaders are doing the same thing in this State. Haskin and Richmond, Van Buren and Brady, and that gay bugler Bennett, are riding ahead, shouting, "Hurrah for Johnson;" "Three cheers for the war," and "Hail Columbia!" They want to surprise the President and his whole Administration. We have heard these cries before. Keep a sharp look out ahead. Stand true to your guns, boys, and fire away at any suspicious persons.

[N. Y. Tribune.]

A COPPERHEAD JOURNAL IN CONNECTICUT, in opposing negro suffrage in that State, asserts that in the event of the ballot being allowed many of the negroes will vote the Democratic ticket. We scarcely think this objection is sincere. If the Democrats thought his Satanic Highness would vote with them, they would extend the right of suffrage into Hades. They would certainly poll a larger vote in that place than among the negroes in Connecticut.

THE DUKE CAPTURED. The Tribune's Washington dispatch says a dispatch from Gen. Weitzel, in Texas, to the President, states that the notorious Duke Grain and ex-Governor Clark, of Mo., have crossed the Rio Grande and surrendered themselves, and are now appealing for pardon.

The Journal says a company has been organized at Lewiston, with a capital of \$50,000, under the title of the Maine Oil Company. President, J. B. Ham; Directors, J. B. Ham, W. S. Libby, I. N. Parker, A. D. Edgecomb and J. P. Norton.

Letters have been received in New York, from Dr. Hall, now absent on an Arctic Exploring Expedition, stating that probably three of Sir John Franklin's men are yet alive. One of these is the second in command in that expedition. He hopes to reach these men, and thus settle the fate of Sir John's expedition.

The New Era, Dartington, S. C., says no more white troops are to be mustered out till the expiration of their term of service.

The Annual Show of the Franklin Agricultural and Horticultural Society will be held at East Sumner, on Tuesday and Wednesday of next week. They are calculating to have a large show. We hope the prize animals of these town fairs may be sent to the County Show, the week after, so labeled that the people can see the best that each locality raises.

Wiz, the brute who is now on trial at Washington, and who has ten thousand times earned the privilege of a dog's death, complains of his bill of fare, and says he simply has full government rations, and "only two cups of milk and two eggs." It is but a week since witnesses swore that starving Union prisoners at Andersonville scraped undigested food from human excrement and eagerly ate it to keep life in their poor skeletons, while Winder and Wirz were buffeting back, with obscene language and blackguard threats, the offers of aid brought to the gates of that hell upon earth by Georgia women. "Only two cups of milk and two eggs!" [Boston Journal.]

MAINE ITEMS.

Lewiston will try to become a city next winter.

The Journal says the water in the Androscoggin is lower by two feet than it has been before for forty years.

The Congregational Society of New Sharon have remodelled their house of worship, at a cost of \$1700; they have also spent \$600 in purchasing a vestry.

The Universalist society at Belfast has resumed services. Rev. S. C. Hayford, a graduate of the Canaan School, is the pastor.

The citizens of Turner will hold a Cattle Show and Fair on Tuesday, Oct. 10th, at the Town House in Turner. If it should be stormy on that day, it will be postponed until the first fair day.

The Knox and Lincoln County Musical Association will be held at Thomaston, beginning the 10th of October.

The board of Directors of the E. & N. A. Railway was organized on Friday evening, by the choice of John A. Poor, as President, and Noah Woods, as Clerk and Treasurer.

The Price Current says that the total value of foreign exports from Portland for the week ending Sept. 30th, amounts to \$63,311.08.

The Brunswick Telegraph says that the Cabot Co., are preparing to add 70 feet to the cotton mill in that town. Workmen are cutting down the ledge on the East side of the mill.

Captain Moody, keeper of the Portland Observatory, on Wednesday counted from that lookout 329 sail of vessels—all in view at the same time.

The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ending Sept. 25d, were \$154,435.

The American Telegraph Company on Tuesday opened an office in Farmington, on a line 70 miles in length, just completed along the Androscoggin Railroad.

The Bangor Whig learns that a barn in Oronville, belonging to Wm. Porter, together with two horses and a quantity of hay and grain, were destroyed by fire last week. Loss about \$1,000. Insured \$750.

The Portland Star says that Capt. Joseph Covell, of Jay, has been appointed Consul at Prince Edward Island, vice J. H. Sherman, deceased.

The Portland Argus says that Miss Lander, the sculptress, is spending a few days in that city, with her sister Mrs. Josiah Pierce, Jr.

Several heavy robberies of Seven-Thirty notes have taken place within a few months. Payment on all such notes has been stopped, so that the public will see there is considerable risk in purchasing except of responsible parties.

While coming from Portland to this city, in a carriage, N. A. Foster, Esq., of the Portland Press, and J. T. Emery, Esq., who is building the Catholic church in this city, captured, to-day, twenty-three brook trout, weighing twenty pounds and a half. The largest pulled down two pounds, the next, one and three quarters, and none less than one half of a pound. They were an exceedingly handsome lot, as we can see from the sample left with us. We reckon the sight of them will open the eyes of the Portlanders. [Lewiston Journal.]

DISHONEST BRIGADIER AND SUTLER CAUGHT. The Herald's Washington dispatch says Brig-Gen. J. C. Briscoe of the 109th Pennsylvania Regiment, and A. W. Lackey, Sutler, of Worcester, Mass., have been arrested for stealing a large amount of government funds from the post quartermaster's safe at Lynnhurg. Briscoe was caught in the act. The plot appears to have been elaborately contrived, and only foiled through Capt. Allberger, to whom the secret was confided, giving information to the government. Briscoe himself took the impression of the safe key in wax and sent Lackey to Philadelphia to get a duplicate made. When the day came for carrying out the scheme detectives were on the watch. They saw Briscoe unlock the safe and load himself down with coin and greenbacks. They followed him to his office and arrested him in the very act of counting his ill-gotten booty.

The Secretary of the Treasury has lately said openly that he did not desire that a dollar of our national debt should be taken in Europe. He is also satisfied that the Treasury will be able to put all of the public debt as low as five per cent. per annum after 1868, except the six per cents, which mature in 1881 and 1882. On the first of August the debt became stationary, and in the month of September it was reduced twelve millions and a half, and the annual interest reduced half a million. It is believed by those who best understand the subject that the tide has turned and is now ebbing rapidly.

FATAL ACCIDENT. At Littleton, N. H., Sept. 29, Mr. Frederick Hazlett fell from a wagon with a heavy piece of machinery, which, striking his head, crushed the skull, causing instant death.

A Nashville paper says that William L. Yancey came to his death by violence, dying from injuries received in a scuffle, in the rebel Congress at Richmond, with Mr. Ben Hill of Georgia. The lie was given by Mr. Hill. Yancey struck the first blow, and was hurled back against a desk, injuring his spine in such a manner that he never recovered. A vote of secrecy was passed in the rebel Congress, and the incident is now told for the first time in print.

To the honorable Judge of Probate for the county of Oxford.

The petition and representation of Maria D. Charles, Guardian of Abigail J. F. Charles of Fyebank, in the County of Oxford, Minor, respectfully shews that the said Minor is seized and possessed of certain real estate, situated in said Fyebank, and described as follows: One parcel of land situate to the North bounded by the Oxford Gaugage farm to "the Centre," Easterly by a road from Philip Farrington's to "the Centre," Northerly by land of the Chandlers and Justus Charles, and is of said parcel owned by Abigail Charles, Also one parcel situate at North Fyebank. One a lot lying between the house occupied by Josiah Thomas and the store of Charles Tibbets, the other a lot on the Southerly side of Kimball Brook bridge, about 15 rods above said bridge, both pieces being the same belonging to Abigail Charles at his decease. That said Estate is unproductive of any benefit to said Minor, and that it will be for the interest of said minor, that the same should be sold and the proceeds put out and secured on interest. She therefore prays your Honor that she may be authorized and empowered agreeably to law to sell at public sale the above described real estate, or so much thereof as in your opinion may be expedient.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, this 20th day of

MARIA D. CHARLES.

OXFORD, 20.—At a Court of Probate held at Fyebank, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of September, A. D. 1865.

Given under the seal of said Court, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1865.

ively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris that all persons interested may attend on the 2d Tuesday of Oct. next, at a Court of Probate there to be holden in Oct., and show cause, if any, why the paper abated petition should not be granted. Such notice to be given to the Court.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—Attest:

J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD, 28.—At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of Sept. A. D. 1865.

HIRAM MARSH, guardian of Wm. Gordon, et al. minor children and heirs of Wm. H. Gordon, late of Franklin Plantation in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of guardianship of said Ward, for allowance, to all persons interested, The said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, that the account of said pet. and order to be printed three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a paper printed at Paris, that all persons interested may attend on the third Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at a Court of Probate there to be holden in Oct., and show cause, if any, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

Attestcopy—attest:

J. S. HOBBS, Register.

OXFORD: At a Court of Probate, in Paris, on the third Tuesday of Sept. A. D. 1865.

ON the petition of F. H. Whitson, Guardian of Solomon Greenleaf, et al. minors and

ceased, praying for license to sell and convey real estate belonging to said minors to the amount of \$50,000, the same being an advantageous offer.

Ordered, That the said petition be given notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a public newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October, next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

A true copy—attest:

J. S. HOBBS, Register

OXFORD ST.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of Sept. A. D. 1865.

ON the petition of John G. Hunt, guardian of the persons of Lewis Hunt, minor son and heir of John G. Hunt late of Albany, deceased, praying for license to sell and convey real estate belonging to said minor to the amount of \$50,000, the same being considered an advantageous offer for the same.

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat a newspaper printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County, on the third Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have why the same should not be allowed.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.

PORTLAND.

BUSINESS COLLEGE.

No. 8 Clapp's Block Congress Street.

THIS Institution offers to young men and women the best facilities for obtaining a thorough Business Education.

Scholarships for full course, comprising both theory and practice, good in thirty-six Colleges, constituting the "International Chaff," time unlimited.

For further information please call at the College, or send for College Monthly and Specimens of Penmanship, enclosing letter stamp. A dress

BRYAN F. STRATTON & GRAY.

Portland, Me.

The subscriber heretofore gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford and assumed the trust of administration of the estate of

❖ **WILLIAM FROST, late of Norway,**

in said County deceased, by giving bond as the law directs. He therefore requests all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those having any demands thereon to exhibit the same on

Sept. 19, 1866. ROS WELL FROST.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that he has been duly appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed

DANIEL D. DELANO, late of Perry,
in said County deceased, by giving bond as the
law directs: She therefore requests all persons in-
debted to the estate of said deceased to make im-
mediate payment, and those having any demands
to exhibit the same to
Sept. 19, 1865. **SUNNER R. NEWELL**.

The Subscriber hereby gives public notice that
he has been duly appointed by the Honorable
Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford,
and assumed the trust of Executor of the estate of
WILLIAM CURTIS, late of Paris,
in said County deceased, by giving bond as the
law directs: He therefore requests all persons
who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to
make immediate payment; and those who have
any demands thereon to exhibit the same to
Sept. 19, 1865. **MARCELLA CURTIS**.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice that
he has been duly appointed by the Honorable
Judge of Probate, for the County of Oxford, and
assumed the trust of Administrator of the estate of
JOSEPH R. CASEY, late of Milton Plantation,
in said County, deceased, by giving bond as the
law directs: He therefore requests all persons
who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to
make immediate payment; and those who have
any demands thereon to exhibit the same to
Sept. 19, 1865. **BANTRAIL ANDREWS**.

The court here hereby gives public notice that she has been duly appointed by the Honorable Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, and assumed the trust of administratrix of the estate of

FRANCIS E. SHAW, late of Peru,

In said County, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs: She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the estate of said deceased to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

Sept. 19, 1865. **REBECCA S. SHAW.**

I HAVE this day given Parker Brown, my son, his time during minority, and shall pay him none of his debts, and claim none of his wages.

Lovell, July 30th, 1865.

Farmers' Department.

"SPREAD THE FLOW."

All the nuts and sensitive pertaining to life, and closely linked together, and are intimately connected with Agriculture.—AGRICULTURE.

Fall Work.

Now is the time for industry in the farmer. Haying over, the ditches should be dug, and the old ones cleaned out, and their contents hauled into the barnyard or on to the compost heap. The muck and paring from the roadside should be hauled now, as the Fall rains will make it worse digging and hauling, and of course less profitable. The ditches dug and muck hauled, the walls should be built, for it is much better hauling the rocks now than after Jack Frost has had hold of them. Then, when the ground is dry and works of other kinds does not thrive, is the time to haul sand or loam upon your moss-covered meadows. All these meadows need to be warmed up a little. Ditch them, and cover them with a coating of sand or loam, and the moss and wild grasses will leave them and in their room the tame grasses will flourish. Then this is the season for cutting the bushes in the fields and by the roadsides, in fact, anywhere. Cut them now, and they will have little chance to sprout, and much less in the Spring. The sooner now that you have your "burnt ground" cleared and "got into rye" the better, though no great time is as yet lost. It is better, however, to be in season with this work, even if other work is put off till a later season, for we know of no work more tedious than "getting in a crop of rye" after cold weather comes, upon "burnt ground." It is dirty, tedious work at best, but in the cold weather of October and November it is awful. See to it, that it is done this month.

Then now is the time for "breaking up" and hauling out the manure to the compost heap. The weather is cool and the oxen can do the work better now than in the Spring. Besides, the Spring plowing and getting out the Winter's manure, will take much of your time, and what can be done in the Fall is better done and by far better to be done. [N. H. Farmer.]

LONG AND FINE WOOLS. The late extraordinary rise in the price of coarse wool we had supposed was mainly owing to the demand of our government for blankets and clothing for the soldiers. The following article copied from the Mark Lane Express suggests a more permanent and satisfactory reason for this singular change:

"An extraordinary change in fact has taken place in the trade, by virtue of which the long and the fine short wools have changed places, the former having advanced and the latter receded in price, especially lamb's wool, which formerly was the most valuable of any kind of native growth. This description has fallen to about 14 pence, or 28 cents per lb., while Leicester's teggs or hoggett's wool from the same sheep will fetch, or has fetched 24, 6d., or 48 cents per lb. the fleece weighing 14 pounds. The cause for so strange an alteration in the wool trade are various, but may be traced to the introduction of the Alpaca or Lama wool from Peru. The length and fineness of this material enabled the manufacturer to make a kind of fabric entirely new to the British market, namely, those light gossamer stuffs known as alpacas, so much prized and worn by our fair countrywomen. The success of this material set the manufacturer to work to attempt imitations of it from the long wools of British growth. In this they succeeded, especially since the invention of combing wool by machinery about fourteen years ago, which greatly improved the operation as well as the uniformity of the material upon which it was employed. By the use of this machine, wool can now be combed of two-and-a-half inches or longer, but it is the long Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Romney Marsh, and Cotswolds that have so much increased in value since the introduction of Lama and Alpaca wool. The facility for perfecting these wools for the purpose of making imitations of Alpaca fabrics, is one of the causes of the advance; for the enormous demand for such fabrics for foreign countries, with the supply limited to the growth of the United Kingdom, has rendered this far more scarce than the short wool, of which the amount from our colonies of Australia and New Zealand is annually increasing.

LIQUID MANURE. Dr. Voelcker, the celebrated agricultural chemist of England, is in a recent lecture on the subject of manures, made the following remarks: "He need not speak of the superior value of the liquid over the solid excrementitious matters of dung, for that was well-known to intelligent farmers; but there was a chemical point to which he must be permitted to direct attention, and it was this: the liquid portion of rotten dung has most active power of dissolving the more fertilizing matters of the solid excrements of animals. They knew, for instance, that phosphate of lime—the material on which principally the value of bone dust depended—was insoluble in pure water, but in found it to be soluble to a great extent in liquid manure. As the liquid in rotten dung dissolved a large portion of the more valuable constituents of the solid excrements, they would now see an additional reason for preserving their liquid manure, for in doing so they would not only retain the fertilizing matters in urine, but they would also prevent the waste of the most valuable constituents of the solid excrements. He had dwelt on that chemical point, because it had come under his notice especially, in consequence of an examination of the liquid portion of

the dung, sent to him by Mr. Campbell of Blacott Park. In that liquid he found a very large proportion of phosphate of lime, which was otherwise insoluble."

MAKE FARM LIFE ATTRACTIVE. 1. By less hard work. Farmers often undertake more than they can do well, and consequently work too early and too late.

2. By more system. The farmers should have a time to begin and stop-labor. They should put more mind and machinery into their work. They should theorize as well as practice, and let both go together. Farming is healthy, moral and respectable; and, in the long run, may be made more profitable. The farmer should keep good stock and out of debt. The farm is the best place to begin and end life, and hence so many in the cities and professional life covet a rural home.

3. By taking care of health. Farmers have healthy variety of exercise, but too often neglect cleanliness, omit bathing, eat irregularly and hurriedly, sleep in ill-ventilated apartments, and expose themselves to cold. Nine-tenths of the human diseases arise from cold or intemperance. Frequent bathing is profitable, so is fresh air, deliberation at the dinner table, and rest after a meal.

4. By adorning the home. Nothing is lost by a pleasant home. Books, papers, pictures, music and reading should all be brought to bear upon the interior family entertainments; and neatness and comfort, order, shrubbery, flowers and fruits should harmonize all without. Home should be a sanctuary, so happy and holy that children will love it, women delight in it, manhood crave it, and old age enjoy it. There would be less desertions of old homesteads if pains were taken to make them agreeable. Ease, order, health and beauty are compatible with farm life, and were ordained to go with it. [Auburn Journal.]

HOW CHANGE OF SEX IS ACCOMPLISHED IN A HIVE. Carpenter informs us that in every hive of bees the majority of individuals are neuter, which have the organs of the female sex undeveloped, and are incapable of reproduction, that function being restricted to the queen, who is the only perfect female in the community. If by accident the queen is destroyed, or if she be purposely removed for experiment, the bees choose two or three from among the neuter eggs that have been deposited in their appropriate cells, which they have the power of converting into queens. The first operation is to change the cells in which they lie into royal cells, which differ from others in form, and are of much larger dimensions; and when the eggs are hatched, the maggot is supplied with food of a very different nature from the farina or bee bread workers, being a jelly-like consistence and pungent stimulating character. After the usual transformation, the grub becomes a perfect queen, differing from the neuter bee, into which it would otherwise have changed, not only in the development of the productive system, but in the general form of the body, the proportionate length of the wings, the shape of the tongue, jaw and sting, the absence of the hollow in the thighs where pollen is carried, and the loss of power of secreting wax.

[Iowa Homestead.]

ADVANTAGES OF CRYING. A French physician is out in a long dissertation on the advantages of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations, by which nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty-six to the course of two hours by giving full vent to his emotions. If people are at all unhappy about anything, let them go into their rooms and comfort themselves with a loud howl, and they will feel a hundred per cent. better afterwards.

In accordance with the above, the crying of children should not be too greatly disturbed; the result may be St. Vitus' dance, epileptic fits, or some other disease of the nervous system. What is natural is nearly always useful, and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain.

Probably most persons have felt the effect of tears in relieving great sorrow. It is even curious how the feelings are allayed by their free indulgence in groans and sighs. Then let parents and friends show more indulgence to noisy bursts of grief, on the part of children as well as older persons, and regard the eyes and the mouth as the safety-valves through which nature discharges her surplus steam.

An English paper says that "the difference between a good harvest and a bad one in the United Kingdom is equal in money value to some fifty or sixty millions sterling."

Paris, with a population of 1,096,141, possesses more than five thousand acres of open ground, planted with more than one million of trees.

September is a good time to commence a garden, to trench and underdrain it, if the soil is wet and compact—to dress it with manure—and to sow such vegetables as will endure the winter with such protection as is practicable.

There are between 30,000 and 40,000 acres of abandoned land in Virginia.

OXFORD, 22.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of Sept. A. D. 1865. **THOMAS H. BROWN**, Administrator of the estate of **JULIA B. MORRIS**, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
A true copy—attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

OXFORD, 22.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of Sept. A. D. 1865. **SAMUEL R. CARTER**, administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of **PAUL T. PARRIS**, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
A true copy—attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

OXFORD, 22.—At a Court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the 21st Tuesday of Sept. A. D. 1865. **FRANCIS R. CARTER**, administrator with the will annexed, of the estate of **PAUL T. PARRIS**, late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased for allowance.

Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
A true copy—attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

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Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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Ordered, That the said petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the 31st Tuesday of Oct. next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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E. W. WOODBURY, Judge.
A true copy—attest: **J. S. HOBBS, Register.**

IMPORTANT TO ALL INVALIDS. IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food that we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, from any cause whatever, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog the lungs, will supply the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease. The great value of

IRON AS A MEDICINE. It is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. A PROTECTED solution of the PROTOYDIDE OF IRON. A new discovery in medicine that strikes at the Root of Disease by supplying the blood with its Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. induces strength, vigor and new life into the system, and builds up an "Iron Constitution."

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. is a specific for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by Debility or a Low State of the System.

Phosphates containing certificates of cures, and recommendations from some of the most eminent Physicians, Clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

Rev. John Pierpont, Lewis Johnson, M. D.
Rev. Warren Burton, R. Kinney, M. D.
Rev. Arthur B. Follen, S. H. Kendall, M. D.
Rev. A. R. Pope, W. R. Chubb, M. D.
Rev. Gordon Robins, Francis Davis, M. D.
Rev. Sylvanus Cobb, Jeremiah Stone, M. D.
Rev. T. Starr King, J. Antonio Naches, M.D.
Rev. C. Adams, Jr., M. Arnold, M. D.
Rev. E. V. R. Jones, A. A. Hayes, M. D.
Rev. Richard Metcalf, J. R. Chilton, M. D.
Rev. M. F. Webster, H. E. Kinney, M. D.
Rev. Jos. H. Church, J. S. Taylor, M. D.
Rev. A. B. Jackson, Thomas C. Anson, Esq.
Rev. J. Pearson, Jr., Hon. Peter Harvey, Esq.
Rev. H. U. Upham, James C. Dunn, Esq.
Rev. S. H. Biddle, Samuel May, Esq.
Rev. P. C. Hensley, Prof. E. V. Scher, Esq.
Rev. John W. Olden, Prof. Andrews, Esq.

FOR SALE BY J. P. FOWLE & CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston. J. P. DINKER, 401 Broadway, New York. And by all Druggists.

REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE. FORTY YEARS EXPERIENCE. Has fully established the superiority of Redding's Russia Salve.

over all other healing preparations. It cures all kinds of sores, cuts, scalds, burns, boils, ulcers, skin eruptions, erysipelas, sties, piles, runs, sore lips, sore eyes, &c., &c., removing the pain at once, and reducing the most angry looking swellings and inflammations as if by Magic.

Only 25 Cents a Box. FOR SALE BY SETH W. FOWLE & CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston and by all Druggists and Grocers and all County Stores.

Portland & Boston Line. Summer Arrangement.

THE STEAMERS. Forest City, Lewiston and Montreal, W. L., until further notice, run as follows: Leave Atlantic wharf, Portland, every Monday-Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 7 o'clock, P. M. and leave wharf, Boston, every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock P. M. Fare in Cabin \$2.00.

Freight taken as usual. The company are not responsible for baggage to any amount exceeding \$50 in value, and that persons, unless notice is given and paid for at the rate of one passenger for every \$500 additional value.

L. BILLINGS, Agent. Portland, Aug. 5, 1865.

CAUTION. To Females in Delicate Health.

DR. DOW, Physician and Surgeon, No. 7 Everett Street, Boston, is consulted daily by all diseases incident to the female system. Prolapsus Uteri, Fibroid Abscess, Suppression, and other Menstrual Derangements, are all treated on new and original principles, and speedily relieved, guaranteed in a very few days. No extraordinary cure is the new mode of treatment, that most obstinate complaints yield under it, and the afflicted person soon resumes perfect health.

Dr. Dow has no doubt had greater experience in the cure of diseases of women than any other physician in Boston.

Boarding accommodations for patients: who may wish to stay in Boston a few days under treatment. Dr. Dow, since 1845, having confined his whole attention to his office, practices for the cure of private diseases and Female Complaints, acknowledges no superior in the United States.

N. B.—All letters must contain one dollar, or they will not be answered. After hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Boston, July 25, 1865.

THE NONPAREIL K. WASHING MACHINE.

This is the only machine in existence which combines all the requisites of a perfect washer. It is a SQUEEZING MACHINE, operated by a balance-wheel and crank (placed to run three turns of the crank to one turn of the hand), strongly made, simple and easy in its operation, and not liable to get out of order. It is constructed on strictly mechanical principles, and solely with a view to utility and durability.

During the time the Nonpareil has been in use, in April, 1861, it has steadily grown in public favor, and has demonstrated that, TWO-THIRDS THE LABOR AND TIME required in washing by hand, and all the wear and tear of the garments ARE SAVED BY USE. A girl or boy can wash six or eight loads of clothes in one hour, and without ASSISTANCE FROM HAND RUBBING.

A liberal discount allowed to dealers. Sent for free descriptive Circular to

OAK KEY & KEATING, 181 WATER STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

For Sale. CEDAR, FIR AND SPRUCE SHINGLES. U. F. KNIGHT, Bryant's Pond, July 1, 1865.

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners for Oxford County.

The undersigned would respectfully represent that the County road in the town of Paris, known as "Unity Road" of about one half mile in length, running between the new County road West of Paris Hill and the old County road from the Court House to Roundford is of but little or no benefit to the public and convenient only to a very few individuals, we would represent that the road is impossible for public travel, not having received any repairs for many years—that it has long since been abandoned by the town and not included in any Surveyor's District, that it has been used for a long time principally as a pasture lane and for the sale of timber and has been used up. We would respectfully request your Honors to view said road and if the facts as herein set forth are currently represented to cause the same to be discontinued as it reflects but little credit to the shire town of the County or to the County of Oxford itself.

Paris, Sept. 1865. **JOHN GARLAND, VIRGIL D. FARRIS, BENJ. S. DOE.**

STATE OF MAINE. OXFORD, 22.—At the Sept. term of the Court of County Commissioners, holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of September, A. D. 1865.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received, that the petitioners are responsible, and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient, it is Ordered that the County Commissioners meet at the County Treasurer's Office at Paris Hill on Wednesday the 8th day of November next at 10 o'clock A. M. and there proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition, immediately after which view a hearing of the parties and their witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper.

And it is further Ordered, that notice of the time and place of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid be given to all persons and corporations interested, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the clerk of the town of Paris, in said County of Oxford, and also posted up in three public places in said town, and published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted at least thirty days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations may then and there appear and show cause if any they have why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: **A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.** A true copy of said petition and order of court. Attest: **A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.**

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

The undersigned assessors of Franklin Plantation and Selection of Sumner, respectfully represent and give your Honors to know that the County Road known as the North Road, located on the lot of Josiah T. Tidd, and others through said Franklin Plantation, and Selection of Sumner, is in such a state of disrepair that it is no longer a public convenience or necessary, that said road is in great need of repair at great expense to the petitioners and that it has been clearly proved by the constantly decreasing travel that same never meant this road for a thoroughfare. We therefore pray you to discontinue so much of said road as lies between the dwelling house of Alfred Farrar in Sumner and the dwelling house of Ransom Norton in Franklin Plantation, as in duty bound we will ever pray.

Sent. 1865. **WINTHROP MATTHEWS, GEORGE CANWELL, ELPHAZ MORRILL, S. G. CUSHMAN, and 18 others.**

STATE OF MAINE. OXFORD, 22.—At the term of the Court of County Commissioners, holden at Paris, in and for the County of Oxford, on the 1st Tuesday of September, A. D. 1865.

Upon the foregoing petition, satisfactory evidence having been received, that the petitioners are responsible, and that inquiry into the merits of their application is expedient, it is Ordered that the County Commissioners meet at the dwelling house of Elphaz Morrill, in Sumner, Wednesday the twenty-fifth day of September next, at 2 o'clock P. M., and there proceed to view the route mentioned in said petition, immediately after which view a hearing of the parties and witnesses will be had at some convenient place in the vicinity, and such other measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall judge proper.

And it is further Ordered, that notice of the time and place of the Commissioners' meeting aforesaid be given to all persons and corporations interested, by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order thereon to be served upon the Clerk of the town of Sumner and Franklin Plantation, in County of Oxford and also posted up in three public places in said town and published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed at Paris, in said County of Oxford, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices, to be made, served and posted, at least thirty days before said time of meeting, to the end that all persons and corporations may then and there appear and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted.

Attest: **A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.** A true copy of said petition and order of court. Attest: **A. L. BURBANK, Clerk.**

Ayer's Ague Cure. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Four and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chills, Dull Pain, Double Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Biliary Disorders, and all other diseases, arising from the malarious influence of the malarious season. A great variety of diseases arise from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Stomachache, Earache, Toothache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysteria, Pain in the Throat, Croup, Paralysis, and derangement of the stomach, all of which when originating in this cause give rise to the intermittent type, or become protracted. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most efficient remedy ever discovered for the cure of ague, but it is the cheapest and most trustworthy remedy in the world. No harm can arise from its use, and the poorest invalid can use it as healthily as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be overestimated. It may be used to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dose will cure it, or a second dose will cure it, because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere, as wholesale by W. F. Phillips and J. W. Perkins & Co., Portland. In Paris by E. & T. Taylor & Co., H. B. Hall.

AYER'S AGUE CURE. FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Four and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chills, Dull Pain, Double Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Biliary Disorders, and all other diseases, arising from the malarious influence of the malarious season. A great variety of diseases arise from its irritation, in malarious districts, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Stomachache, Earache, Toothache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysteria, Pain in the Throat, Croup, Paralysis, and derangement of the stomach, all of which when originating in this cause give rise to the intermittent type, or become protracted. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and thus cures them all alike. It is not only the most efficient remedy ever discovered for the cure of ague, but it is the cheapest and most trustworthy remedy in the world. No harm can arise from its use, and the poorest invalid can use it as healthily as if he had never had the disease. Can this be said of any other cure for Chills and Fever? It is true of this, and its importance to those afflicted with the complaint cannot be overestimated. It may be used to cure the Fever and Ague, that it may be truthfully said to be a certain remedy. One Dose will cure it, or a second dose will cure it, because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood.

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